

Bolivia

PHENOMENON EL NIÑO

2007

FEBRUARY



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Bolivia

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2007

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WFP, 3 February 2007, Mimeros, Santa Cruz, Bolivia

**FLASH
APPEAL**

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

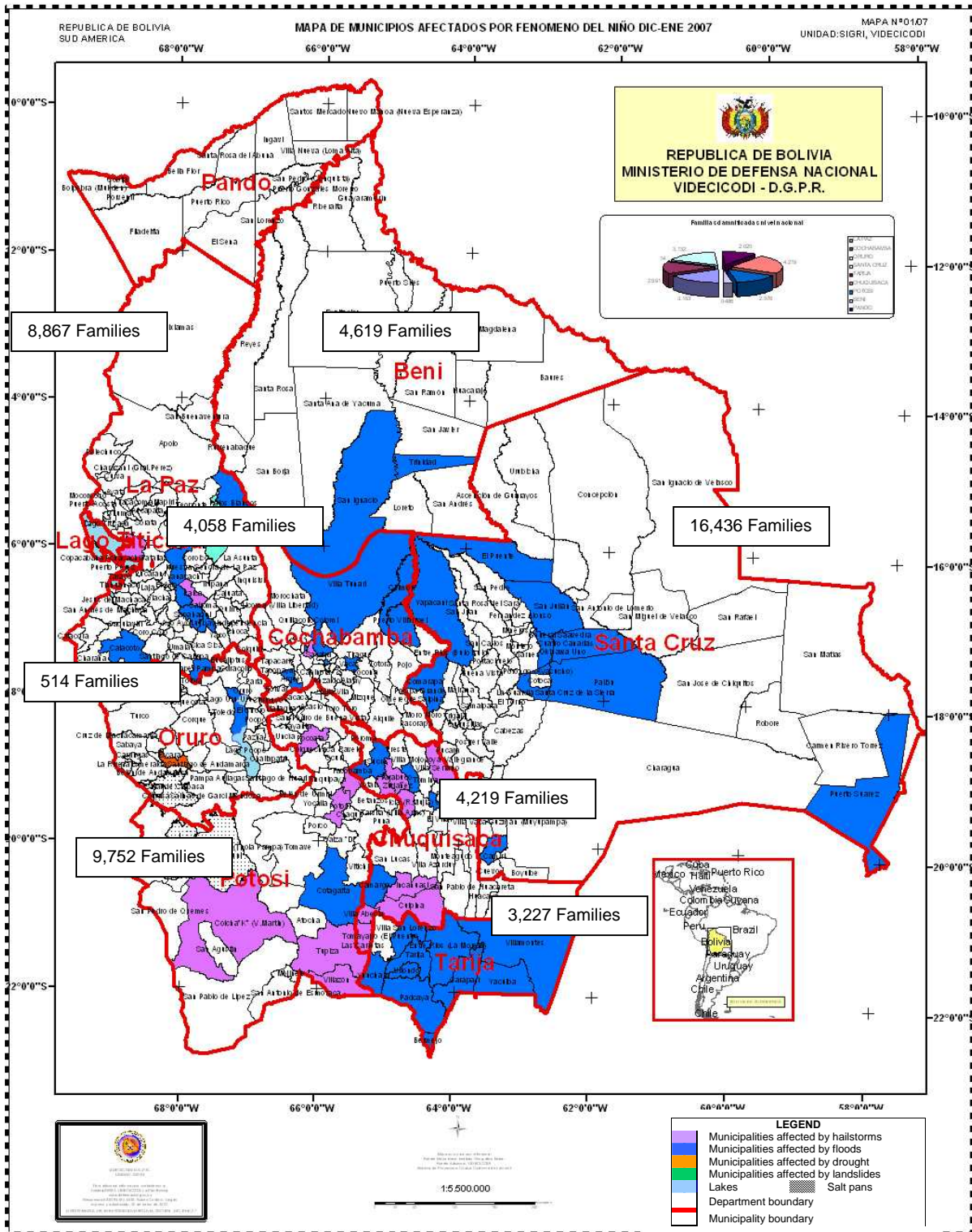
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Situation

Since November 2006, extreme climatic events resulting from the El Niño Phenomenon have been affecting eight of the nine departments of Bolivia. Floods and landslides (in the midlands and lowlands) as well as drought, hail and freezing temperatures (in the highlands) have caused loss of lives, injury and displacements, as well as damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture. The most vulnerable communities have lost their livelihoods and income. Heavy rainfall is continuing to cause damage in affected areas. It is anticipated that the situation will remain precarious for at least the next two months.

Official preliminary information as of 14 February 2007 shows:

- 34 deaths;
- 51,692 affected households (258,460 persons);
- 16,700 displaced persons.

These statistics will increase as the climatically adverse conditions persist as expected over the coming weeks.

Because of the magnitude of the disaster, the Government declared a National Emergency with the issuance of Supreme Order No. 29013 on 18 January 2007. Support from the international community was requested on 7 February 2007.

Unless immediate action is taken to overcome the impact of this disaster, poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and disease will increase. Furthermore, as a result, the Government will be challenged in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

Response

Civil Defence (*Defensa Civil*) is leading the emergency response in the country, while Emergency Operation Centres (COEs) at the national, departmental and municipal levels have been activated. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN) agencies are already providing support to coordinate response efforts and information management. The Government, bilateral cooperation, private companies and individuals are also participating in the relief efforts.

This Flash Appeal seeks a total of US\$¹ **9,215,000** to cover activities for up to six months. The UN agencies will coordinate their response with the Government, Civil Defence, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). (International NGOs in Bolivia are mostly working through partnerships with elements of the strong national NGO presence. International and national NGOs are therefore not proposing their own projects in this appeal, preferring instead to work with funds channelled to them by the appealing UN agencies or by IFRC). Proposed actions in this Flash Appeal comprise shelter, food assistance, young children's nutrition, water and sanitation, health, child protection, education, agriculture and livestock, income restoration, rehabilitation of minor infrastructure, and coordination and logistics.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding, updated daily, on the CAP 2007 page (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>).

<p>BOLIVIA FLASH APPEAL Summary of Requirements - By Sector* as of 22 February 2007 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Original Requirements \$
AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK	5,150,000
CHILD PROTECTION	125,000
COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS	210,000
EDUCATION	140,000
FOOD ASSISTANCE	2,000,000
HEALTH	130,000
INCOME RESTORATION	350,000
REHABILITATION OF MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE	350,000
SHELTER	370,000
WATER AND SANITATION	320,000
YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION	70,000
TOTAL	9,215,000

<p><i>*NOTE: evolving practice is to show funding per 'sector' (or sometimes 'cluster') following the sector groupings used in country, to be in accordance with the coordination structures on the ground and in the appeal text. Funding per standard IASC sector is also tracked (see Table II, p. 15), because the fixed standard allows comparison across appeals. FTS on-line tables will offer both groupings.</i></p>

<p>Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation as of 22 February 2007 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements \$
FAO	5,150,000
UNDP	1,280,000
UNFPA	30,000
UNICEF	655,000
WFP	2,000,000
WHO	100,000
Grand Total	9,215,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

The El Niño Phenomenon, whose adverse effects have been felt since November 2006, has hit Bolivia with moderate to strong intensity. These effects include extreme climatic events resulting in river overflow, droughts, hail, freeze, strong winds, mudslides and landslides. Eight of the nine departments of Bolivia are affected, with an impact on approximately 52,000 families (260,000 people) through mid-February. The number of affected households is, however, increasing every day.

One of the worst repercussions is loss of income. Floods, hail and freezing temperatures have arrived just before the harvest. Many families have lost their basic food crops and livestock or their source of work as manual labourers due to flooded fields. Throughout the Andean region, effects have been felt from freezing temperature, hail and droughts. In the west of Bolivia, major damage has been caused by torrential rains, which have caused the overflow of a complex network of rivers, many of which have overflowed, flooding large areas. In the south, typically affected by drought, rainfall has surpassed historic records, with rivers reaching seven to eight metres above normal levels.

The *Centro Internacional de Investigaciones del Fenómeno El Niño* (CIIFEN) and *Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología* (SENAMHI) forecast that the effects of the El Niño Phenomenon will last until April and will consist of droughts in the Andes and torrential rains in the West. Additionally, the west and north will continue to receive runoff from the highlands.

The Risk Reduction and Emergency Response National System (SISRADE), led by the President of the Republic, issued Supreme Order No. 29013 on 18 January 2007, declaring a National Emergency. On 7 February 2007, support from the international community was requested. During previous weeks, national, departmental and municipal authorities responded to the emergencies using their own structure with resources that have now been depleted.

A major complication for humanitarian response in Bolivia is the vast expanse of its territory, difficult access, and the dispersion of its population. Nine million Bolivians inhabit an area of 1,098,581 square kilometres. 60% of the population is concentrated in cities while 40% live in rural areas. Some 74% of rural inhabitants live in extreme poverty.

The Government and the UN are jointly assessing damage and needs. Preliminary results are being used for planning, decision-making and the provision of humanitarian assistance, which humanitarian actors have been actively supporting.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The poorest families have been the most affected, especially in rural areas and peri-urban neighbourhoods in departmental capital cities.² The large majority of this population is ethnically indigenous and from rural areas. They have lost their livelihoods, as well as possibilities of income generation as manual labourers.

As of 14 February 2007, 34 deaths were reported and 51,692 families were affected in eight of the nine departments of Bolivia, distributed as follows:

Department	Number of affected families
Santa Cruz	16,436
Potosí	9,752
La Paz	8,867
Chuquisaca	4,219
Cochabamba	4,058
Tarija	3,227
Beni	4,619
Oruro	514
Total	51,692

² Santa Cruz and Trinidad neighborhoods.

In many cases, the affected population is still seeking areas that offer some degree of protection, living in improvised shelters that fail to offer adequate or safe conditions. For example, in Santa Cruz, the most impacted area, the number of displaced people comprises approximately 3,400 families (16,000 people). They are unable to return to their homes. Many public facilities, particularly schools, are being used as temporary shelters. This impedes the start of school classes. There are also communities that are isolated due to damaged, blocked or flooded roads, making it difficult to reach them with humanitarian assistance.

Approximately 520 families will have to repair their homes and 53 families have lost them entirely. Even though the numbers are not high, a large number of families have built their houses in high-risk areas, so it is expected that new floods and landslides will hit these families once again.

Populations in these flooded areas have so far experienced an increase in acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoeal diseases and skin diseases. With respect to classical dengue, there are 998 suspected and 219 confirmed cases that have been registered, as well as 5 cases of hemorrhagic dengue. The majority of Leptospirosis cases are in the department of Chuquisaca (22 cases confirmed).

Psycho-social support will be necessary in order to diminish the impact of this emergency on children's mental health, and to promote their return to normality. Furthermore, activities for the prevention of sexual and physical abuses will need to be carried out in temporary shelters to guarantee the full exercise of human rights. Attention will also need to be drawn towards the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV). Pregnant women are in need of prenatal care and it is important to make sure all births are safely attended to.

Water and sanitation conditions have been seriously hit. Water supplies have been damaged and/or contaminated, and some wells have been flooded. Some riverside communities have been obliged to drink water directly from the rivers. Most latrines have been damaged and their contents have overflowed, contaminating villages and homes. In some communities, recently applied pesticides have been swept up by floods, contaminating nearby villages.

Adding to the situation is damage to infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, impeding in many cases the prompt provision of humanitarian aid and a return to normal economic activities.

So far, 13,000 food-insecure families have been identified through various assessments. The main sources of food and income have been severely damaged, thus compromising access to food. The number of needy families increases each day.

A low availability of humanitarian resources has impeded assistance to young children with nutritional supplements.

Available information indicates that approximately 71,000 hectares with different crops have suffered partial or total losses. An unidentified number of livestock have been lost and a large number of cattle are stranded and cannot be evacuated, and are thus at risk of illness and death. Much of the affected land belongs to small shareholders who cultivate for subsistence, thus making likely a serious food crisis in the next two months as they exhaust their grain reserves. Loss of livelihoods and limited agricultural production will lead to urgency for productive agricultural recovery programmes and resumption of agricultural production as well as recovery of vulnerable family incomes.

According to information provided by the Ministry of Education, there are 282 flooded schools, 74 of which have been seriously damaged. Some 30 schools are being used as temporary shelters, preventing children from starting classes.

The lack of information flow between national, departmental and municipal levels has had a negative impact on coordination. Additionally, the institutional weakness of the COEs and sectoral services with regard to their operational and functional capacity impedes the collection of information about affected populations and needs, which has been slow and sometimes non-existent in some cases. This has impeded decision-making and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The UN System has thus prioritised following sectors (in alphabetical order):

- Agriculture/Livestock;
- Child Protection;
- Coordination and Support Services.
- Education;
- Food Assistance;
- Health;
- Income Restoration;
- Rehabilitation of Minor Infrastructure;
- Shelter;
- Water and Sanitation;
- Young Child Nutrition.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Objective

To provide adequate shelter to affected populations.

Expected Impact

The provision of low-cost temporary shelter will prevent illness, crowding and unsanitary conditions, in populations who have fled their homes numerous times in the past weeks due to flooding and mudslides.

Activities

Supply of:

- Tarpaulins for shelters;
- Mosquito nets;
- Cooking kits;
- Mattresses;
- Thermal blankets;
- Technical Assistance.

SECTOR: SHELTER AND NFI		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/S/NF01	Project Title: Shelter for affected families Objective: Supply necessary material and equipment to Civil Defence to enable them to provide adequate shelter to those affected by floods and mudslides. Beneficiaries: 3,200 families Partners: Central and Local Governments, Civil Defence, UN/OCHA.	370,000

3.2 FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION

Objectives

- To prevent deterioration of the nutritional status of the affected population, with special attention to children between six and 24 months old, women and other high-risk groups;
- To prevent further deterioration of the livelihoods of affected families.

Activities

- General food distribution of family rations to food-insecure households, including families sheltered in camps;
- Supply and delivery of micro-nutrient fortified biscuits to children in affected families, along with WFP general food distributions;
- Training of mothers in nutrition, child care and health/hygiene;
- Awareness activities to ensure that biscuits are distributed and used correctly and targeted to the appropriate age group using local mass media and municipal officials and staff;
- Emergency Food Security Assessment to assess outcomes of projects.

Expected impact

- Stabilise food security and nutrition situation to prevent a possible increase in malnutrition amongst young children or other beneficiaries;
- Reduced depletion of beneficiaries' essential assets.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECTOR		US\$
WFP BOL-07/F01	Project Title: Food assistance to highly food-insecure flood victims Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilise food security and nutrition situation to prevent a possible increase in malnutrition amongst beneficiaries; • Reduced depletion of beneficiaries' essential assets. Beneficiaries: 13,000 families (approximately 65,000 people) Partners: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, Prefectures, UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, ADRA, Caritas, CARE, Bolivian Red Cross, and local NGOs	2,000,000

YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION SECTOR		US\$
UNICEF BOL-07/H01	Project Title: Nutritional Supplement To Young Children Objective: Provide additional nutrition to vulnerable children between six and 24 months old as a supplement to breastfeeding and household meals to prevent malnutrition. Beneficiaries: 8,000 children. Partners: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, Prefectures, WFP, WHO/PAHO, ADRA, Caritas, CARE, Bolivian Red Cross and local NGOs	70,000

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

Objectives

- To ensure safe supplies of clean water to affected communities;
- To guarantee access to safe excreta disposal for affected communities;
- To improve knowledge and promote better hygiene practices.

Activities

- Initial evaluation of water and sanitation in affected communities;
- Water quality analysis to measure extent of contamination;
- Soil analysis to measure extent of soil contamination with agro-chemicals and human faeces;
- Support the Water and Sanitation Commission at national and departmental levels to facilitate a effective response in this emergency;
- Distribute jerry cans and water purification tablets to affected populations to prevent the drinking of contaminated water;
- Construct temporary latrines in shelters to prevent proliferation of faecal-borne diseases;
- Pumping, cleaning and disinfecting of contaminated wells;
- Technical support to local governments to deal with contaminated soils, especially in schools;
- Supply of jerry cans, water purification tablets and water bladders;
- Supply of personal hygiene and school cleaning kits;
- Mass media and personal visits to ensure social mobilisation for proper use of water systems, latrines and improvement of hygiene habits, including provision of educational material.

Expected Impact

- To reduce water- and sanitation-related diseases in affected populations, especially in young children.

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR		US\$
UNICEF BOL-07/WS01	Project Title: Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation Objective: Provision of technical support to assess water and soil contamination, well pumping and disinfection, provision of temporary latrines, social mobilisation and hygiene promotion, provision of water purification tablets, bladders and jerry cans, evaluation missions. Beneficiaries: 25,000 affected persons (including 8,000 women, 12,500 children) Partners: Municipal and Departmental Authorities, SEDES, UNASBVs, Water Ministry, UNIDO, NGOs	320,000

3.4 HEALTH

Objectives

- Support the Health Sector's system to assist the affected population, to control vectors, to perform epidemiological surveillance and to supply and manage provisions for humanitarian assistance;
- To avoid maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, and to prevent sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV.

Activities

- Prevention and promotion of health activities in affected populations and sheltered families in affected areas;
- Provision of medicine kits;
- Strengthening vector control activities, especially for communicable diseases;
- Psycho-social support to the affected populations;
- Strengthening of national, departmental and municipal capacities in the implementation of the WHO/PAHO Logistic Support System (SUMA-LSS), improving reception, administration and distribution of humanitarian assistance services and supplies;
- Technical assistance to local health authorities for identifying and quantifying potentials risks regarding sexual health and reproduction;
- Support for the establishment of health networks;
- Provision of equipment for safe birth attendance, newborn care and contraceptives.

Expected impact

- Trace and control diseases;
- Improve attention to ill people in communities and shelters in affected;
- Proper and transparent management of humanitarian assistance.

HEALTH SECTOR		US\$
WHO BOL-07/H02	Project Title: Strengthen health sector's response during emergencies Objective: Support the Health Sector's system to assist the affected population, to control vectors, to perform epidemiological surveillance and to supply and manage provisions for humanitarian assistance. Beneficiaries: 35,000 people Partners: Ministry of Health, SEDES, Civil Defence, UNICEF, WFP, Bolivian Red Cross, Municipalities, NGOs, and departmental authorities.	100,000

HEALTH SECTOR		US\$
<p>UNFPA</p> <p>BOL-07/H03</p>	<p>Project Title: Prevention regarding sexual health and reproduction of the affected population</p> <p>Objective: To avoid maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and to prevent STIs and HIV</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1,800 pregnant women 34,000 women of a fertile age</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Health, SEDES, Civil Defence, Municipalities, NGOs, and departmental authorities.</p>	<p>30,000</p>

3.5 CHILD PROTECTION

Objectives

- Provide psycho-social support and care to approximately 20,000 vulnerable children and adolescents;
- Prevent child rights violations in temporary shelters and camps.

Activities

- Training of local authorities, shelter administrators, parents and community leaders, as well as children themselves, in child rights, emergency response and prevention and identification of rights violation;
- Carry out civil registration activities for all affected children to ensure the right to identity and prevent abuse and exploitation;
- Strengthen psycho-social support services through the delivery of recreational kits to teachers for approximately 20,000 children;
- Strengthen the prevention of sexual abuse in temporary shelters through the use of specifically designed pedagogical tools;
- Provide a three-day training to a pool of 60 psychologists in the “Return to Happiness” strategy and implement the strategies in the affected areas.

Expected impact

- Less vulnerable and better protected children encouraging quicker recovery from traumatic events.

CHILD PROTECTION		US\$
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>BOL-07/P/HR/RL01</p>	<p>Project title: Promote the return to happiness for 20,000 children</p> <p>Objective: Provide psycho-social support and care to children and adolescents affected by the emergency; Prevent child rights violations in temporary shelters and camps.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 20,000 children</p> <p>Partners: Child Defence Offices, Departmental Office for the Management of Social Services, Municipalities, and Plan International.</p>	<p>125,000</p>

3.6 EDUCATION

Objective

Ensure that children access their rights to education.

Activities

- Establish temporary “safe and friendly environments for children” for learning, recreation and psycho-social support for approximately 10,000 children and adolescents between five and 18 years old located both in affected and hosting areas;
- Provide educational kits for approximately 20,000 primary school children.

Expected impact

- Children in affected areas enjoying the same rights to education as all children.

EDUCATION		US\$
<p>UNICEF BOL-07/E01</p>	<p>Project title: Ensure that children access the right to education</p> <p>Objective: Establish temporary “safe and friendly environments for children” for learning, recreation and psycho-social support to approximately 10,000 children; Provide education kits for approximately 20,000 primary school children; Support with equipment damaged schools.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 20,000 children Partners: Ministry of Education, Departmental Office for Education, and Municipalities.</p>	<p>140,000</p>

3.7 AGRICULTURE

Objectives

- Restored capacity of small farmers for crop production and resumption of agricultural production in affected areas through the provision of basic farming inputs, and preventing livestock diseases and losses;
- Strengthen local capacities to coordinate emergency agriculture actions.

Activities

- Direct provision of essential agricultural inputs for distribution to the most affected households for the next cropping season (beginning in April 2007);
- Improved varieties of seeds (cereals, legumes, vegetables, forage crops etc) and fruit plants, fertilizers and hand tools will be procured and distributed. The selection of inputs will be made according to agro-ecological conditions, farming systems and the crop season, in consultation with farmers;
- Support veterinary services through vaccines/serums/vitamins/medicines for livestock due to the fact that after floods animals are stressed and more exposed to diseases;
- As part of the whole agricultural input distribution process, technical assistance, training, coordination and monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out;

Expected impact

- Restored farming capacity of affected families contributing to food security, reducing dependence on food assistance and avoiding resort to negative coping strategies;
- Reduced livestock mortality and morbidity.

AGRICULTURE		US\$
<p>FAO BOL-07/A01</p>	<p>Project title: Emergency assistance to small farmers</p> <p>Objective: Restore farming capacity through the provision of basic farming inputs: good quality seeds of adapted improved varieties, fertilizers, hand tools, small animals etc.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 20,000 families</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Agriculture (national, departmental, municipal authorities), farmer's associations and NGOs</p>	<p>4,500,000</p>

AGRICULTURE		US\$
<p>FAO BOL-07/A02</p>	<p>Project title: Support the emergency vaccination and provision of essential vitamins for livestock in areas affected by floods</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced incidence of animal diseases through the provision of vaccines, syringes and other materials needed for vaccination; • Provision of vitamins and basic remedies to prevent and control animal diseases. <p>Beneficiaries: 10,000 small farmers</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Agriculture (national, provincial), University (Veterinary) and veterinary services (SENASAG), Municipalities, farmers associations and NGOs.</p>	<p>500,000</p>

AGRICULTURE		US\$
<p>FAO BOL-07/A03</p>	<p>Project title: Support the coordination of emergency actions in the agriculture sector</p> <p>Objective: As the lead UN agency in agriculture, FAO will provide technical advice and strengthen the local capacities to coordinate agricultural actions undertaken by all partners, thereby optimising impact.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: all beneficiaries from the above-mentioned projects</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Agriculture (national, departmental and municipal) and NGOs</p>	<p>150,000</p>

3.8 INCOME RESTORATION

Objective

- Support Government actions at the national, regional and municipal level to generate short-term opportunities for vulnerable families who have lost their livelihood as a result of the emergency.

Activity

- Formulation of strategies focused on the rehabilitation (where possible) of the livelihood and farming systems of families, as well as on the provision of small trade activities and other alternatives. The overall approach will be based on community participation and local know-how.

Expected Impact

- Families made vulnerable by the emergency restore their income in the short term.

SECTOR: INCOME RESTORATION FOR VULNERABLE FAMILIES		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/ER/I01	Project Title: Income Restoration for Vulnerable Families Objective: Support Government actions at the national, regional and municipal level to generate short-term opportunities for vulnerable families who have lost their livelihood as a result of the emergency. Beneficiaries: 2,000 families Partners: Departmental and municipal authorities, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry for small and medium enterprises, Civil Defence, FAO, and UNIDO.	350,000

3.9 REHABILITATION OF MINOR AND ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective

Rehabilitate minor and essential infrastructure to recover basic access and communication among rural populations, allow the flow of goods and services and facilitate the early restoration of communities.

Activities

- Small road and bridge repair;
- Telephone and/or electric line rehabilitation.

Expected Impact

Communities with rehabilitated minor infrastructure have means of communication and basic access.

SECTOR: ESSENTIAL MINOR INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/ER/I02	Project Title: Essential Minor Infrastructure Rehabilitation. Objective: Rehabilitate minor and essential infrastructure to recover basic access and communication among rural populations, allow the flow of goods and services and facilitate the early restoration of communities. Beneficiaries: 10,000 families Partners: Departmental and municipal authorities, and the Ministry of Public Works.	350,000

3.10 COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS

Objectives

- Support the coordination, planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Support evaluation and planning for the early recovery process.

Activities

- Make the COEs at national, departmental and local levels operational;
- Facilitate logistical means to deliver humanitarian assistance;
- Information management system and communication to support the decision-making process;
- Undertake specific sectoral evaluation;
- Prepare national and departmental recovery strategies.

Expected Impact

Setting-up of humanitarian response systems at the national, departmental and local level, and elaboration of strategies for an early recovery.

SECTOR: COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/CSS01	<p>Project Title: Strengthen National and Departmental COEs</p> <p>Objective: Support and strengthen National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centres to respond and to effectively manage and coordinate emergency activities.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: National, Departmental and local COEs, Partners: Central Government and Prefectures, Civil Defence, and UNDP</p>	85,000

SECTOR: COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/CSS02	<p>Project Title: Strengthen the communications capacity of the National and Departmental COEs</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centres' capacity to communicate and coordinate with the UN System and effectively manage and coordinate emergency response.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: National government and Prefectures of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Beni, Potosí and Chuquisaca.</p> <p>Partners: Central Government and Prefectures, Civil Defence, UN/UNDSS</p>	25,000

SECTOR: COORDINATION AND LOGISTICS		US\$
UNDP BOL-07/CSS03	<p>Project Title: Departmental Recovery Plans</p> <p>Objective: Support the formulation of four departmental plans for early restoration, development and investment mechanisms.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: Prefectures</p> <p>Partners: Prefectures of Santa Cruz, Beni, Potosí and Chuquisaca, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Decentralisation, and UNIDO.</p>	100,000

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Civil Defence, through its National level COE (COEN), has the overall responsibility for coordinating humanitarian assistance. According to Bolivian law, municipal COEs have first responsibility to act as first providers of response. Departmental-level COEs have the second responsibility, and the responsibility for the final response rests with the COEN. The Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Water, Education, Planning etc. share sectoral responsibilities with Civil Defence.

Within the UN system, the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), headed by the Resident Coordinator, is responsible for major strategic decisions, leaving the technical support to the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETT).

Implementing roles rest with government agencies, UN agencies and NGOs with funding obtained from bilateral and multilateral partners.

The UN System has been closely coordinating with the Red Cross and the Red Crescent (IFRC and the Bolivian Red Cross) as a coordinating partner.

Sector	Humanitarian Stakeholders
Government Coordination	CONARADE, Civil Defence
Government Counterparts	Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Water, Public Works, Presidency, Planning, Finance, Departmental and Municipal governments
UN System Coordination	Resident Coordinator, UNDMT, UNETT
UNETT	UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, OCHA, UNFPA, UNDSS
	Meetings with bilateral and multilateral organisations are taking place in Bolivia to ensure NGOs and government agencies will be main project implementing partners.

Table II: Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 22 February 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements \$
AGRICULTURE			
BOL-07/A01	FAO	Emergency assistance to small farmers	4,500,000
BOL-07/A02	FAO	Support the emergency vaccination, provision of vitamins for livestock in areas affected by floods	500,000
BOL-07/A03	FAO	Support the coordination of emergency interventions on the agriculture sector	150,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			5,150,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
BOL-07/CSS01	UNDP	Strengthen National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centres (COEs)	85,000
BOL-07/CSS02	UNDP	Strengthen the communications capacity of the National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centers (COEs)	25,000
BOL-07/CSS03	UNDP	Departmental Recovery Plans	100,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			210,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
BOL-07/ER/I01	UNDP	Income Restoration for Vulnerable Families	350,000
BOL-07/ER/I02	UNDP	Essential Minor Infrastructure Rehabilitation	350,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			700,000
EDUCATION			
BOL-07/E01	UNICEF	Ensure that children access the right to education	140,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			140,000
FOOD			
BOL-07/F01	WFP	Food assistance to highly food-insecure flood victims	2,000,000
Subtotal for FOOD			2,000,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 22 February 2007
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements \$
HEALTH			
BOL-07/H01	UNICEF	Nutritional Supplement To Young Children	70,000
BOL-07/H02	WHO	Strengthen health sector's response during emergencies	100,000
BOL-07/H03	UNFPA	Prevention of the Sexual Health and Reproduction in the affected population	30,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			200,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
BOL-07/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Promote the return to happiness for 20,000 children	125,000
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			125,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
BOL-07/S/NF01	UNDP	Shelter for affected families	370,000
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			370,000
WATER AND SANITATION			
BOL-07/WS01	UNICEF	Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation	320,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			320,000
Grand Total			9,215,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 22 February 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements \$
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FAO			
BOL-07/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to small farmers	4,500,000
BOL-07/A02	AGRICULTURE	Support the emergency vaccination, provision of vitamins for livestock in areas affected by floods	500,000
BOL-07/A03	AGRICULTURE	Support the coordination of emergency interventions on the agriculture sector	150,000
Sub total for FAO			5,150,000

UNDP			
BOL-07/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthen National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centres (COEs)	85,000
BOL-07/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthen the communications capacity of the National and Departmental Emergency Operation Centers (COEs)	25,000
BOL-07/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Departmental Recovery Plans	100,000
BOL-07/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Income Restoration for Vulnerable Families	350,000
BOL-07/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Essential Minor Infrastructure Rehabilitation	350,000
BOL-07/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter for affected families	370,000
Sub total for UNDP			1,280,000

UNFPA			
BOL-07/H03	HEALTH	Prevention of the Sexual Health and Reproduction in the affected population	30,000
Sub total for UNFPA			30,000

UNICEF			
BOL-07/E01	EDUCATION	Ensure that children access the right to education	140,000
BOL-07/H01	HEALTH	Nutritional Supplement To Young Children	70,000
BOL-07/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Promote the return to happiness for 20,000 children	125,000
BOL-07/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation	320,000
Sub total for UNICEF			655,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007
 List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
 as of 22 February 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements \$
WFP			
BOL-07/F01	FOOD	Food assistance to highly food-insecure flood victims	2,000,000
Sub total for WFP			2,000,000
WHO			
BOL-07/H02	HEALTH	Strengthen health sector's response during emergencies	100,000
Sub total for WHO			100,000
Grand Total			9,215,000

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 22 February 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Background

Based on the situation described in this Flash Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has responded to a request from the Bolivian Red Cross (BRC) and launched this Emergency Appeal (no. MDRBO001) for CHF 605,450 (USD 484,360 or EUR 373,735) to assist some 7,188 families (35,940 beneficiaries) for 6 months. The appeal is structured to provide immediate support to the national society to deliver relief and assistance primarily in the form of food and tools to the affected population. In support of the BRC's Plan of Action, CHF 120,000 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to immediately start relief assistance.

The proposed operation**Objectives and activities planned****Emergency relief (food items).**

Objective 1: 7,188 affected families (35,940 persons) in the departments of Cochabamba (1,744), Beni (2,440) and Potosi (3,004) benefit from the distribution of food items to help them recover from the effects of the floods. Each 45 kg food parcel will contain the following items: 3 bags of rice (5 kg), 2 bags of sugar (5 kg), 2 bags of pasta (5 kg), 1 bag of flour (5 kg), 1 bag of salt (1 kg), 1 bag of coffee (1 kg), 2 bags of vegetable oil (1 litre).

Early Recovery.

Objective 1: 5,444 affected families (27,220 persons) in the departments of Beni (2,440) and Potosi (3,004) benefit from the distribution of tools, contributing to the resumption of agricultural activities.

The majority of families hit by the flooding have lost their crops, increasing the affected families' short and medium term needs for food, and resulting in a significant impact on their livelihoods. In order to assist with recovery, the BRC's Plan of Action will ensure the distribution of tools in order to help affected families to replant crops. Each tool kit to be provided will contain the following items: 1 shovel, 1 pickaxe, 1 hoe, 1 knife (machete).

With funds secured through this Emergency Appeal the BRC Plan of Action will directly support the distribution of food and tools in Potosi to meet the needs of 3,004 families (15,020 beneficiaries) affected by the floods. The BRC plans to support 1,744 affected families (8,720 beneficiaries) affected by the floods in the Department of Cochabamba with the provision of food items through the contribution of USD 50,000 from the Chinese Government. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the PNS present in the country will cover support for the affected families in Beni (2,440 families).

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Surveys and the identification of affected communities.
- Warehousing, transport and identification of the distribution points.
- Distribution food and tools by BRC volunteers.
- Monitoring and evaluation by the BRC headquarters.

Capacity Building

Objective: The capacity of the Bolivian Red Cross in needs assessment and humanitarian response is increased.

Capacity building will be carried out through a training workshop for National Intervention Team (NIT) members, which will be implemented by the deployed RIT member alongside relief personnel of the BRC, with support from PADRU and in coordination with the Community Risk Reduction Programme implemented through the Regional Delegation in Lima.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Identification of the participants.
- Selection of the topics to be addressed.
- Preparation of the workshop.
- Reporting on the workshop.

Participants will include 24 volunteers and Relief Directors from the BRC branches, with the aim of improving their capacity in the assessment of needs and the provision of humanitarian response.

How we work	
<p><i>All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</i></p>	
<p>The Federation's Global Agenda The International Federation's activities are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
<p><i>For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Bolivia: Dr. Abel Peña y Lillo, President, Bolivian Red Cross, e-mail cruzrobo@caoba.entelnet.bo, phone (5912) 220 2934/ 212 9225 fax (5912) 235 9102 • In Peru: Giorgio Ferrario, Head of Lima Regional Delegation; e-mail giorgio.ferrario@ifrc.org, phone (511) 221-8151, fax (511) 441-3607 • In Panama: Stephen McAndrew, Head of PADRU, e-mail stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org, phone (507) 316 1001; fax 316-1082 • In Geneva: Olaug Bergseth, Federation Regional Officer, Americas Department, Geneva; email olaug.bergseth@ifrc.org, phone (41 22) 730-4535, fax (41 22) 730-0395 	

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency International
CIIFEN	<i>Centro Internacional de Investigaciones del Fenómeno El Niño</i>
COE	Emergency Operation Centre
CONARADE	<i>Consejo Nacional De Reducción De Riesgos Y Respuesta A Emergencias Y/O Desastres</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
SENAMHI	<i>Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología</i>
SEDES	Health Department Services
SENASAG	National Service for Agricultural Health and Food Safety
SISRADE	Risk Reduction and Emergency Response National System
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SUMA LSS	WHO/PAHO Logistic Support System
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNASBVI	Units of Basic Services and Shelter
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department Of Safety and Security
UNETT	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

6. Is the presentation of the document layout and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

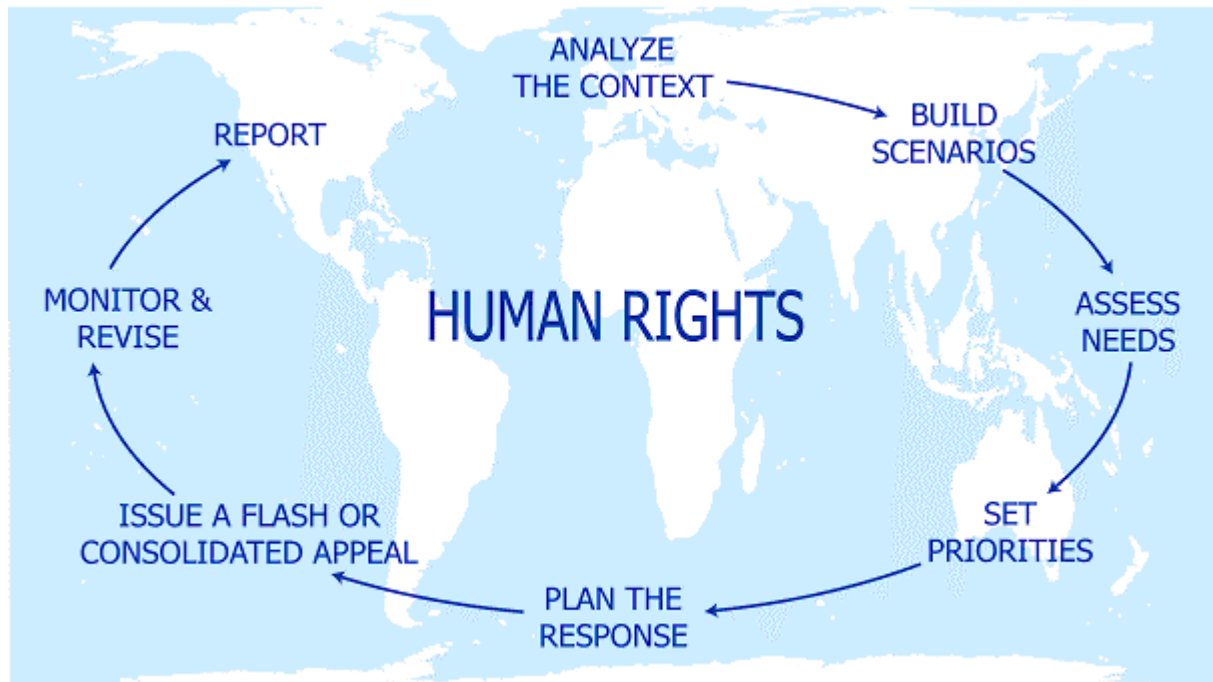
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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